

The State Chronicle.

"Equal and Exact Justice to all Men, of Whatever State or Persuasion, Religious or Political."—Thomas Jefferson.

Raleigh, N. C., Thursday Morning, February 4, 1892.

Price Five Cents.

SENATE AND HOUSE.

Representatives are Still
Wrangling Over the
Rules.

A WIDE RANGE

Discussion in the Senate—Man-
agement Printing Bill Still
On the Boards.
By United Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3. In the
Senate today Mr. Dolph, from the
committee on foreign relations, re-
ported adversely a number of new
immigration resolutions and
other bills, and as a substi-
tute for reported Senate bill
continuing all existing laws
relating and restricting Chinese
immigration for a period of ten
years.

Mr. Kyle, of South Dakota,
reported his joint resolution pro-
viding an amendment to the con-
stitution of the United States
regarding uniform the laws in regard
to marriage and divorce, and read a
speech upon the subject.

A resolution confining Sena-
te bills to the Senate amendments
not involving appropriations be con-
sidered in the House immediately
without reference to a committee.
Mr. Breckinridge, Democrat, of
Kentucky, thought the rules so far
adopted manacled the House, and
in his opinion, no legislation would
be passed at this session.

Mr. Reed, of Maine, said that a
bill which had passed the House
and was returned with the Senate
amendment was a privileged matter
and could be taken up at once.

Mr. Dingley's amendment was
lost on the rule setting apart Friday
for the consideration of private busi-
ness. Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri,
moved an amendment that the
House meet three days a week at
10 o'clock a. m. and that two hours
be devoted to private business. Mr.
Stone, (Democrat,) of Kentucky,
thought that Congress should pro-
vide some means to settle private
claims. He said no private claims
could be passed, if the report of
rules committee were adopted. Mr.
Mr. O'Neill's amendment was lost
86 to 133. Several other amend-
ments were offered and rejected and
the House at 4:50 p. m. adjourned
until tomorrow.

Davidson College Y. M. C. A.

Special to State Chronicle.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE, N. C., Feb.
3. The Davidson College Y. M.
C. A., held a brilliant reception in
their new hall February 1st to in-
troduce the public to their parlor
and reading room, which have just
been handsomely carpeted and fur-
nished with elegant sets of furniture
in cherry and antique oak. The
carpet, stove and furniture of the
reading room, costing nearly \$100,
were presented by Messrs. H. Ba-
ruch, Andrews and Bro., Kaufman
and Davis, of Charlotte, and the
parlor completely furnished at an
expense of \$190 by Dr. and Mrs. J.
B. Shearer, of Davidson college.

A Public Building for Winston-Salem.

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3. The
House today resumed the con-
sideration of the report of the
committee on rules, pending amend-
ment being that by Mr. Boatner, of Louisi-
ana, giving permission to legis-
late on appropriation bills when
the interest of retrenchment in
expenses. In support of his
motion, Mr. Boatner said he did
not think the increased expendi-
ture in the departments, but to
large expenditures for public
improvements.

Mr. Boatner said that under

Fife's Meeting Growing in Interest.

Special to STATE CHRONICLE.

TARBORO, Feb. 3. Evangelist
Fife's meetings are increasing in
interest. Three professed religion-
ists last night. Large crowds remain
at the inquiry meetings every night.
"Tarboro for Christ" has been his
motto, and he is arousing Christians
and sinners alike.

To-night a tremendous crowd was
present. Mr. Fife talks with force
and effect. He possesses great mag-
netism and holds his congregations.
He has decided to remain here until
Thursday night. His meetings have
been attended with good results.

Appomattox Court House Burned.

By United Press.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 2. The
historic old Appomattox court house
building was destroyed by fire yes-
terday. All the county records and
court house furnishings were en-
tirely consumed. The surround-
ing houses also caught fire, but
were saved. The library of the
clerk's office is to have been one of
the best arranged in the Virginia,
and the loss of records leaves the
county in fearful straits. The
McLayne house, in which General
Lee signed the terms of surrender
to General Grant, was at one time
threatened with destruction.

Our Home Soldiers.

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3. The
Secretary of War has transmit-
ted to Congress a report showing
the condition of the military service
in the various States. In North
Carolina the report shows that
there are 2 generals, 28 on the gen-
eral staff, 44 regimental, field, and
staff officers, 107 company officers,
325 non-commissioned officers, 114
musicians, 966 privates, or an ag-
gregate of 1,586. The number of
men available for military duty in
the State (unorganized) is 235,000.

Gov. Scales Sinking Rapidly.

By United Press.

DANVILLE, Va., Feb. 3. A special
to the Register to-night from
Greensboro, N. C., says: Ex-Gov.
Scales is sinking rapidly and is not
expected to live until morning.

Sir Morrell Mackenzie.

By Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Sir Morrell
Mackenzie, the eminent physician,
died unexpectedly at 10 o'clock to-
night.

Reidsville's New Driving Park.

The "Piedmont Driving Club"
is the name of a new organization
in Reidsville which has just applied
for a charter. Its membership
consists of the leading men of that
place, and it has a plenty of funds
to carry through any plans it may
undertake. Arrangements have
just been made to build a regulation
kite-shaped mile track, with neces-
sary buildings, and a grand-stand
with a seating capacity of 3,000.
The track will be leased to Mr. J.
W. Bethel, the noted stock-breeder,
for five years and a guarantee given
to have the track ready May 15th.

A Sad Affair in Montgomery.

The Carthage Blade reports a
horrible catastrophe, near Eagle's
Mills, Montgomery county. Mr.
Miles Jordan awoke and found his
dwelling enveloped in flames, and
his wife on fire and unconscious.
In attempting to rescue her from
the burning house, he was terribly
burned, and was unable to save his
wife. She was burned to death,
and he is lying at death's door
from the effects of his burns.

COTTON IS NOT KING.

The once Royal Staple
Now the Most Desper-
ate of Crops

TALKS WITH STATESMEN.

Planters' Straits and Living Pri-
es on the Uplands and in the Del-
tas—Is it Overproduction?

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3. "In
1860 we had the virgin soil in Geor-
gia, the Carolinas, Tennessee, Ken-
tucky and Alabama, and did not
use fertilizers. Now there must be
added to the cost of producing the
cotton the cost of commercial fer-
tilizers, and during the interval we
have had no new invention made of
implements to help either to culti-
vate or to gather the crop, so that
cotton costs now more per pound
than it cost in 1860. The families
producing cotton in Georgia do not
make on an average over six bales
of cotton during the year. The
price of cotton has gone down from
10c. in 1860 to 6½c., the price in
Augusta to-day."

In this comprehensive way Mr.
Livingston, the Georgia Congress-
man, put the conditions of the cot-
ton industry before the House of
Representatives a few days.

These are good times for the
grain-grower. With the stock-raiser
it is a question of profit, not of loss.
The prices of tobacco hold up well
notwithstanding a great crop. But
the cotton-planter is seeing his
worst days. From the cotton dis-
tricts, one and all, the reports of
the unfortunate condition of things
are the same. Is overproduction
the fault? What is the remedy?
The St. Louis Globe-Democrat
asked this question of a number of
Congressmen.

CAPT. ALEXANDER'S VIEWS.

"Impossible to control it; useless
speculation to consider it," emphat-
ically and tersely replied Sydenham
B. Alexander, of the Sixth District
of North Carolina, when asked if
concerted reduction in acreage was
the remedy for the prevailing de-
pression in cotton.

"We can't make cotton in my
part of North Carolina under 9c." Mr.
Alexander said.

"What is your remedy for the
present condition?" he was asked.

"This," he replied.
Mr. Alexander produced a bill
which he has just introduced and
which is before the committee on
ways and means. The proposition
is as concise as the author's speech.
The most important provides "that
all vessels built within the United
States by citizens thereof, and wholly
owned and manned by citizens of
the United States, engaging in for-
eign commerce, shall be allowed to
enter and discharge their returning
cargoes, or so much thereof as will
be of equal value in money to their
outgoing cargoes, at any port of the
United States, free of all custom du-
ties; provided, that said vessels shall
have carried full outgoing cargoes
from the United States, three-fourths
at least of which cargoes consisted
of agricultural products of the United
States." The other sections
simply provide regulations to carry
out this idea.

CAPT. WILLIAMS' VIEWS.

"We can't afford to make cotton
at the present prices; it is next to
bankruptcy," Archibald H. A. Wil-
liams said.

"Lint cotton to-day," he said, "is
only 6c per pound to the planter,
while it costs more than that to
raise it; 8c to 10c would be about
a living price in my country."

"What, in your judgment, is the

remedy for the present condition of
the cotton industry?"

"The only relief for the cotton
planters in the South is to plant
less acres to cotton. If they make
5,000,000 bales instead of 8,000,000,
and get 10c or 15c for the five,
they will have a chance to diversify
their crop and raise their home sup-
plies and be more independent. The
Farmers' Alliance in some of our
cotton counties have recently re-
solved to plant less cotton in the fu-
ture. I think that will in a great
measure help the cotton interests."

CONGRESSMAN CHEATHAM'S VIEW.

H. P. Cheatham says our farm-
ers are generally hard up because
the people have raised cotton at a
cost of 9 or 10 cents and sell it at 6
and 7 cents. The remedy is to
plant less cotton and raise more
horses, mules, hogs, corn and wheat.
Several county Alliances have re-
solved to reduce the acreage and it
will be done.

CONGRESSMAN BRANCH'S VIEWS.

Representative W. A. B. Branch
is a large cotton planter from the
First District. "Our farmers,"
he said, "are getting along as well
as could be expected when we take
into consideration the starving
prices they get for their cotton.
They cannot afford to raise cotton
for less than 9 cents per pound at
the gin house."

"What, in your opinion, is the
remedy for the depression?"

"Some change in the tariff laws
will be necessary, and more money
in circulation among the people."

"What do you think of the plan
to reduce the cotton acreage?"

"I cannot see how that would re-
sult in any benefit to the planters
unless it was a universal thing all
over the cotton belt and every
planter would act in good faith.
The reduction in acres would be a
good thing if they would as a unit."

CONGRESSMAN GRADY'S VIEW.

Representative B. F. Grady, an
Alliance Congressman from the
Third District, when asked
about the condition of the cotton
planters in his district, said: "They
are not as a general thing bankers,
but have to live by the toil of their
hands to make a bare living. The
extreme low prices of cotton have
cramped them very much. We can
not afford to raise cotton for less
than 9 or 10 cents per pound at the
gin house, but we have to take
whatever the speculators and buyer
will give; so you see with the pre-
sent price at 6 cents per pound
where we stand financially. As to
the remedy, I should think we need
more money in circulation and
some change in the tariff laws, by
which we could receive in return
such articles as we most need from
other countries at a low duty."

"What do you think of the propo-
sition to reduce the cotton area?"

"I am heartily in favor of that if
all of the cotton sections will enter
into it and keep the pledge in good
faith. But I remember that before
the war there was a big meeting
called of the cotton planters of the
South to take this same subject
under consideration. The convention
met at Memphis, Tenn., and passed
resolutions that each planter in
every cotton State should reduce
his cotton acreage. I do not re-
member the exact number of acres,
but it was enough to reduce the
crop several million bales. The
news spread over the country that
there would be a small cotton crop
in the United States, and we all
hoped for big prices, but when we
got the crop ready for market the
price was lower than the previous
year. When the facts which
led to this condition of prices
were made known, we found
that the planters in each State
thought they would be wiser and
sharper than the others, so that they
planted more than the usual acre-

age, hence we had an overplus of
production of cotton and a shortage
on income from sales. The Alli-
ance in some sections of my State
have taken action with a view of
reducing the acreage and raising
other crops instead of the one crop
of cotton. I hope we may succeed
in some practical way in securing
better prices on our cotton."

President of the R. & D.

By the United Press.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 3. It is
learned that Samuel Spencer, for-
merly president of the Baltimore &
Ohio system, but now in charge of
financial interests of Drexel, Mor-
gan & Co., is booked for the presi-
dency of the Richmond & Danville
system.

A Beautiful Marriage.

Long before the appointed hour
yesterday a large audience filled
Edenton street Methodist church to
witness the marriage of B. C. Beck-
with, Esq., secretary State Demo-
cratic executive committee, to Mrs.
Iola Gates. Shortly after 4:30
o'clock, the bridal party preceded
by the ushers—Messrs. W. J. Peele,
T. A. Partin, W. A. Withers and
Chas. Shaw—entered the church.
The groom came in with his school-
mate, W. P. Bynum, Esq., of
Greensboro, who was his best man,
and the bride entered on the arm of
her father, Mr. W. C. Bledsoe.
Miss Alice Jones presided at the
organ and the beautiful wedding
march was as inspiring as it was
sweet. The ceremony was performed
by Rev. J. B. Hurley, who was
one of Mr. Beckwith's college asso-
ciates. After the marriage the happy
couple were the recipients of con-
gratulations from their friends.

Over the Wire.

By the United Press.

Chilians seem, from late advices to
be better disposed toward Minister
Egan.

A remarkable find of rich ore has
developed in the famous Molly Gib-
son mine at Aspen, Colorado.

Count Catalini will be the new
Italian minister at Washington,
coming to this country from Den-
mark.

Jas. Manuel, engineer, and fire-
man Hampton were killed in a
wreck on the B & O. road at North
Baltimore, Ohio, yesterday.

A large number of insurgents
have been killed in the efforts of
the Chinese authorities to suppress
the Manchuria rebellion.

The boiler of the locomotive of a
Chicago & Alton train blew up
near Joliet, Ill., yesterday, killing
Thomas Brandon, fireman; C. F.
Hastings, brakeman (head blown
500 feet from his body), and fear-
fully injuring Engineer Dubois Wil-
liams.

The Arrest of Montague.

R. H. Montague, the civil engi-
neer arrested at Washington, for
stealing, had, the Gazette says, been
there for some months. He was
formerly from Bristol, Tenn., but
was then employed by the Atlantic
Coast Line as civil engineer. Sev-
eral thefts had been committed in
Washington, but no suspicion rested
upon anyone until a theft at the
Nicholson hotel some weeks ago,
when Montague was suspected.
He has confessed all and attempted
to commit suicide. He gives as an
excuse that it was drinking and
gambling that caused him to com-
mit the thefts. He was taken into
the best society there and was quite
popular.

For water rash and sour stom-
ach take Simmons Liver Regulator.